



IMPROVING FOOD SAFETY AND ITS MANAGEMENT IN CAMBODIA, LAO PDR AND VIET NAM

PROJECT FACTSHEET

The objective is to develop a modern and science-based food control system. This project will reduce food safety risks for domestic consumers and promote economic development through increased food and agricultural exports that meet international sanitary and phytosanitary requirements.

What is the project about?

During the past decade, exports of agricultural goods, fisheries and food products have become increasingly important within the region and internationally and there is considerable potential to expand food exports from Lao PDR. Agriculture and fisheries contribute a large share of national food consumption, and represent a crucial source of employment and income for rural population. Food production, processing and handling activities are largely small-scale. However, although food production has increased significantly and food security has improved and food exports have grown, food-borne diseases remain a leading cause of illness and death, and other food safety problems continue to have a negative impact on public health and economic development.

The project will pursue an integrated approach to develop capacities. The key aspects to be addressed include the legal and regulatory framework for food safety, food control management, inspection and laboratories, improved hygiene/manufacturing practices and quality insurance, consumer awareness and food-borne disease surveillance. The principal objectives are to strengthen the capacity of the national authorities to regulate and enforce food safety, to assist rural communities and small business to produce and process safe food, and to reduce the incidence of food-borne disease.

Period

3 years

Executing by

Ministry of Health

Budget/Donor

US\$850,292
GCP/RAS/207/NZE

Site

Nationwide/Regional

Planned Project Outputs

1. Recently completed and ongoing activities/projects related to food safety reviewed and analysed
2. Increased political support for food safety
3. Improved capacity to develop, implement and monitor national food control strategies
4. Comprehensive national food law and regulations for produced and imported food
5. Improved capacities of food inspectors and food laboratory personnel
6. Awareness of SMEs raised and capability of applying food quality and safety regulations enhanced
7. Awareness of rural communities of food safety developed
8. Food-borne disease surveillance programmes strengthened.

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